SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1813.

We have been favored with the loan of an American paper of the 31st March, which was recently received in this Country. It was forwarded by an Officer of His Majesty's Navy on the American station. We know not the date of the letter in which it was enclosed, but we learn that at that time all the American Frigates were in port, and blockaded by our Squadron.

NEW YORK GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1813.

OFFICIAL LETTER.

U.S. SHIP HORNET, HOLME'S HOLE,
MARCH 19, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port of the U. S. Ship Hornet, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days—and to state to you, that after Commodore Bainbridge left the Coast of Brazils, (January 6th) I continued off the harbour of St. Salvadore, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne, until the 24th, when the Montague 74, hove in sight, and chased me into the harbour; but night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for fourteen days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio, in a Portuguese smack,) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the eastward, with the view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th day of February, captured the English brig Resolution, of ten guns, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Morahnam, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, fustic and butter and about $ 23 000 in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could not spare hands to man her, I took out the money, and set her on fire. I then ran down the coast for Morahnam, and cruised there a short time; from thence ran off Surinam. After cruising off that coast from the 15th to the 22d of Feb. without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara, with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the West Indies, on my way to the United States. But, on the 24th in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase; ran into quarter less four, and not having a pilot was obliged to haul off—the fort at the entrance of Deme[rara] at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2½ [le]agues. Previous to giving up the chase, I discovered a vessel at anchor without the bar, with English colours flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating around Corobano Bank, in order to get at her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us. At 4 20ms. she hoisted English colours, at which we discovered her to be a large man of war brig—beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order if possible to get the weather gage. At 5 10ms, finding that I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colours, and tacked. At 5 28ms. in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot, observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, ran him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy, and well directed fire, that in less than 15 minutes he surrendered, (being literally cut to pieces,) and hoisted an ensign, union down, from his fore-rigging, as a signal of distress. Shortly after his main mast went by the board—dispatched Lieutenant Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first Lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by Captain W Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action—that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, having then six feet of water in her hold—Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, & brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes, as could be got at, were then plugged; her guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion made to keep her afloat, until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in five and a half fathoms water, carrying down 13 of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. John Hart, Joseph Williams and Hanibold Boyd—Lieutenant Conner, Midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men, employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves, by jumping into a boat that was lying on her booms, as she went down. Four men of the 13 mentioned were so fortunate as to join the foretop, and were afterwards taken off by the boats.—Previous to her going down, four of her men—took to her stern boat, that had been much damaged during the action, who, I sincerely hope reached the shore in safety; but from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing in the Coast I am fearful they are lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number killed, Captain Peake and four men were found dead on board. The Master, one Midshipman, Carpenter, and Captain's Clerk, and twenty nine Seamen were wounded, most of them very severely, three of whom died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in Comparison. John Place killed, Samuel Coulsan and John Dalrymple, slightly wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Food, severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast, and bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage. At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the L'Espiegle, (the brig mentioned as being at anchor) mounting 16 two and thirty pound cannonades and two long nines, lay about six Miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive that she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were made by my officers and crew in repairing damage, &c. that by 9 o'clock my boats were stowed away, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 A M got underweigh and stood by the wind to the northward and westward, under easy sail.

On Mustering next morning found we had two hundred and seventy seven souls on board, (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock). As we had been on two-thirds allowance of provisions, for some time, & had but 3.400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British Navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches; but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16 twenty one pound cannonades, two long nines, one 12 pound cannonade on her top gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bills, that her crew consisted of 134 men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of Government.

By the indisposition of Lieutenant Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer. Had he been able to stand the deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lt. Shubrick, and acting Lieutenants Conner and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice—Lieutenant Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java, Captain Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

I have the honor to be, Sir.
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES LAWRENCE.

Honorable William Jones,
Sec. of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action, my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieutenant Stewart and six men on the sick list.

PHILADELPHIA.—MARCH 29.

The light that was observed in the horizon on Wednesday night last, we understand, proceeded from the burning of Brush, at Fisher's point, New Jersey, a distance of 50 miles.

A person who left Lewistown, on Friday, says, the British ships just before they sailed, threw two of their Rockets at that place, but without effect, one of them falling in the creek, short of the town, the other about half a mile beyond it.

MORTALITY IN THE *AMERICAN ARMY.*

The American Journals, it will be recollected, announced, some time ago, the prevalence of what was supposed to be "a malignant contagious disease" among the troops stationed in the vicinity of the Lakes, and those quartered at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island. The malady, whatever its cause and properties might be, was commonly of quick progress and fatal issue; and excited such a degree of alarm as to induce the Government to institute an inquiry into the cause and nature of the visitation. We have procured a copy of the medical report, which we publish, in the hope that, if the pulmonary affections which were so prevalent among our own troops during the winter, in Canada, and which in many cases terminated fatally, derived their origin from the same cause as we understand they did; namely, from overheated quarters. It may prove useful to those who have the care and superintendance of the health and comforts of our soldiers in British America and be the means of preserving many valuable lives.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SICK AT STATEN ISLAND MADE TO GENERAL ARMSTRONG, DATED NEW YORK, 9TH JAN 1813.

In executing your orders to investigate the cause of the great mortality prevailing at the garrison of Fort Richmond on Staten Island, we proceeded on Wednesday last (6th inst.), and after great delay from wind and tide, arrived there in the evening.

We found the garrison in a great state of confusion and consternation from the prevailing sickness, some of the Officers and most of the men labouring under the impression that the sick were afflicted with some malignant contagious disease. This impression we have in a great measure removed, by our letter of yesterday to Lieut.-Col Hawkins, who read it before his Officers, and promulgated it in a garrison order for the benefit of his men.

One man was dead when we landed, and one more dying. We opened the bodies of these two, and examined the morbid state of the viscera which was not different from what most commonly take place where death is occasioned by pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs. In one case the inflammation was very extensive, and had spread from the lungs and heart to other viscera. The causes of this were very evident. The man in full health and strength, had been seized with an inflammatory complaint, and was quartered in a room with about thirty well soldiers and three other sick ones. These quarters, like others in the garrison (except the Officers) had been kept so excessively hot, as to induce headache on almost a very well man immediately on entering. In addition to this, his fellow-soldiers, from kindness, drew him close before the fire, which in the farthest part of the room raised Farenheit's thermometer to 72 degrees, while the temperature without was below 32 degrees, or freezing cold, thus making an average difference of temperature of 50 degrees or more, between the internal and external air.

Surgeon Rapalie being absent at the quarantine ground (about three miles distant) with seventeen sick who had been removed for their better accommodation, was confined there in his attention to them, and exerted himself for their benefit. Several others were removed during our visit. The Surgeon's-mate, Torby, being left in garrison, had more than he could attend to, there being about thirty very sick, and ten or more besides complaining, and unfit for duty. While the days are so short, to visit and prescribe for these, and prepare the prescriptions was impossible. Hence many were neglected, and the soldiers prescribed for themselves, sometimes whiskey, cider, and ginger, and other improper things, which indicated humanity rather than kindness.

We proceeded immediately to visit and prescribe for the sick, which occupied us till eleven o'clock at night, they being scattered among the different barracks, one or more in every room.—There was nothing extraordinary in the symptoms of the diseases. The inflammatory cases, which were principally pneumonia, were sudden and violent in their attacks, and kept so by the presence of the facts above stated, to which others may be added. Recruits from the country were daily joining the regiment. Many of these slept in their clothes, and some in their uniform. We saw several sick with drunkenness. One man was taken with violent delirium, preceded by head-ache of half an hour only. By the means which were used, he was next day better, and is now recovering. Previous to his delirium, he had drank a pint of whisky and a quart of cider, and eaten a quantity of cabbage and other food, nearly equal to two rations. A second cause in its commencement and violence, was not unlike the other, and may doubtless be attributed to a similar cause, though the fact was not ascertained. By the same treatment this man is also recovering. These were both robust and hearty young men. Some deaths have occurred from relapses, when the men were apparently convalescent. This arose from the distance of the sinks from the barracks, and the consequent exposure of the sick in going and returning, there being nothing in quarters for such accommodation. Hence some men refused to take, or threw away their cathartic medicines. A pint of wine, ordered to be added in small quantities to season the food of a soldier sick of the pneumonia, was by his mess-mate forced down at a draught.

The diseases within the garrison were the following: Pneumonia or pleurisy, which was most prevalent; catarrh or cold, mumps, dysentery, sore throat, scrofula or King's evil, cholic, consumptions, violent head-aches with fever, measles, and syphilis.

There have been fifteen deaths to this date, two of which took place at the quarantine-ground. The two men examined had died of pneumonia; we were unable to ascertain the diseases of the others who were dead, as the Surgeons-mate had been but a few days resident in the garrison.

Some of the soldiers complained of spoiled meat. Two pieces produced were sweet to the smell and taste. It was then said to be hard after boiling, but upon experiment it proved otherwise, Lieut.-Colonel Hawkins requested to have some beef just landed examined. Eight or nine barrels were opened, the brine and meat of which were sweet, except one, in which were found three pieces that absolutely stunk, and the brine being nearly half gone, the remainder was somewhat tainted.

The water in the garrison was subjected to such analytical experiments as could be performed by the tests which the medicine chest afforded. The two pumps beneath the hill, one near Fort Hudson, the other near the deck, afforded water impregnated with marine salt, sulphurated hydrogen, and so brackish as to be unwholesome for most culinary purposes. The fountains which supplied them were not springs of living water, as they had not given the temperature of the earth (about 54 deg. Farenh) but reduced the thermometer to 41 1-2 degrees and 44 degrees. Hence they are probably somewhat stagnant and changed by the temperature of the air. The spring of water near the landing was found to be better, though its temperature was 42 degrees, which is extremely cold. The pump water on the hill near the new barracks was also good, though this and the spring gave a slight tinge of muriatic acid, but not so as to be injurious, and less abundantly than in most of the pump water of New York.

Considering all these circumstances it is matter of astonishment that the mortality of the soldiers has not been greater. No Officer has been affected with any like disease. Their quarters were neat and temperate, and some had kindly given up their own accommodation for that of their sick men, with evident benefit. The soldiers are generally hearty young men, and by irregularities and imprudencies, as above stated, the cases of diseases have been mostly violent.

Lieut.-Col Hawkins accompanied us through the barracks and ordered our directions to be carried into effect; that the men should not sleep in their clothes, that the fires should be extinguished till the temperature was moderated, and that the wood should be cut as one means to effect this end, and that these and other imprudencies should be severely punished. For the more complete removal of these evils, he issued a garrison order, detailing an orderly for each apartment, daily to regulate them, and an officer of police to superintend the whole, we also directed, the sick to be regularly reported to the Surgeon's mate and the soldiers by no means to prescribe or keep back a knowledge of the cases occurring; and until the sick could be provided with a separate apartment, a soldier should be put on daily duty to assist the mate in distributing the medicines. An additional mate is wanting to the Surgeon, and the sick require additional bed clothes.

In our last visit yesterday throughout the barracks, Major Ketchum accompanied us determined to attend to and enforce orders.—We were pleased to find a salutary change already taken place, the violent symptoms moderated and few new cases occurring. Though some who are now very ill may die, we are sanguine in believing that the mortality will be checked, the number of the sick diminished, and the violence of the symptoms abated.

The following is the letter to Lieut.-Colonel Hawkins, above referred to:—

"Fort Richmond, Jan. 8, 1813.

"SIR—Having been ordered by Brigadier-General Armstrong to inquire into the cause, and investigate the nature of the disease prevailing among garrison under your command, we deem it expedient, for the satisfaction of the Officers and men, to make the following statement:—

"1. That after a minute and careful examination into the symptoms and nature of the complaint not only in the usual way about only by an actual examination of the morbid appearance of the internal viscera of those who died of it, we are decidedly of opinion, that the disease is not contagious—and that it cannot be communicated from the diseased to the healthy.

"2. That the disease is nothing more than pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs: or what is commonl[y] called pleurisy—and that the unusual mortality which has accompanied it is solely to be attributed to the situation in which the sick have been placed—in rooms excessively heated, and crowded with well soldiers, who, in full health and spirits, are apt to be noisy; and the want of a regular and well-organized hospital, in nurses, conveniences, and comforts, have been severely felt by the sick. We do not hesitate in condemning, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, the excessive heat of the quarters occupied by the soldiers, occasioned by enormous and unnecessarily large fires. These heated apartments uniformly produce copious perspiration, and subsequent exposure without doors as uniformly checks it. The sudden and immediate check thus given to perspiration, together with an intemperate use of ardent spirits, and other imprudent conduct of the soldiers, we have not the least hesitation in declaring, has been the principal, if not the sole cause, of the diseases which have prevailed and proved fatal to this garrison.

"3. That besides pneumonia, which is the most prevalent, we find other diseases, which though violent, are, nevertheless, no ways allied to pleurisy, and may be removed under proper camp-police regulations and hospital arrangements.

"4. From what has been above stated, we trust the soldiers will be sufficiently on their guard to prevent a recurrence of these pernicious practices. A representation of these circumstances will be made to the General commanding at New York, and in addition to what has been above recommended, other steps will be taken to render the accommodation of the sick more comfortable, and we are in the full persuasion that the mortality of the garrison will be checked, re established, and cheerfulness re-illumine the desponding countenance of the soldier, who, panting for glory, would rather die by the sword of the enemy than sink under the inglorious pressure of a camp distemper. We hope and expect, that this salutary change will speedily arrive, and as far as our efforts are necessary, they shall not be wanting from

"Sir, your most obedient servants,
(Signed) "SAMUEL AKERLY,
"Hospital Surgeon, U. S. army."

NEW YORK.—MARCH 31.

The report of the seizure of T. W. Moore, Esq is contradicted. The report originated in a Baltimore Paper.

Letters were received in town yesterday from Boston, stating that three 74's and four frigates had arrived in Boston Bay, and had demanded a supply of fresh provisions, &c. From the silence of our letter, from the Keeper of the Exchange Coffee-House, we are inclined to doubt the report.—See ship news.

EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE.

BOSTON, MARCH 27, 1813.

Ar. schr Ocean, Rich, from New York. Left at Holme's Hole last Tuesday, Brig Julian, from St. Barts, for Portland, the only vessel bound eastwardly, and several vessels bound southwardly unknown. On Wednesday last 6 leagues E. N. E from Plymouth, was chased by the privateer brig John Sherbrooke, a heavy breeze springing up escaped by running into Plymouth.

Also, brig Vigilant, Hitchborn, Willington, N. C—came down the Gulph—saw no cruisers—Spoke nothing.

Also, sch'r Peace and Plenty, Jones, from Philadelphia.

Also, brig Silkworm, Burnham, Lisbon 36 days. Left, Feb. 19, ship Marcellus, Ward, taking in ballast for St Ubes. Brig Wanderer, Newcomb, had gone to St. Ubes. Ships Huntress, Jackson, and John Adams, Downing, sailed seven days before for Boston. Sailed in co. with ships Betsey, Nash, for Boston, and ship Enterprize, Harson, for N. York. Spoke the latter one day out—had sprung a leak, but would continue her passage. Monday, 22d, lat. 45 1 2, long. 65 1-2, was bro't too and boarded from the——, 74, Com. Oliver, detained a few hours and then permitted to proceed. She was in co. with the La Hogue, 74, (on board of which was Col. Barclay a passenger) and 2 frigates. They were from England, last from off Halifax, bound to Bermuda.

Capt. Burnham was favored by Com Oliver, with a Halifax paper of the 17th inst. which I have had the perusal of. The only article it contain worth writing, is the following:

HALIFAX, March 17, Ar. yesterday, Cartel ship Royalist, Clark; and Regulus, Allison, in the short passage of 49 hours from Boston. Also, schr. Young William, Rideout, 35 days from St. Thomas. "On the 24th Feb. lat. 25 1-2, long. 65 1-2, she fell in with the Spanish schooner Seferina, from Cadiz for Baltimore, out 90 days, in a sinking state; and took from her 6 men (the owner, mate and seamen) and brought them into port. They have informed us, that, after being at sea 60 days, they fell in with a French privateer, which took from them their remaining stock of provisions; and that they were subsequently obliged, for their own subsistance, to kill their Captain and 5 of their messmates, and eat their flesh!"

Below, a brig.

Cleared, schrs, John Jones, Gould, New York; Jersey, Webb, do.

Ship Mark and Abigail, Foster, from hence for Cadiz, has been sent into Gibraltar.

From a St. Johns.—N. B. paper of the 13th inst.—Halifax, March 1—Arrived His Britannic Majesty's frigates Shannon, Nymph, and Tenedos, brigs Childers, Curlew, and Nova Scotia, all from a cruise, except the Childers, direct from Bermuda, 14 days—she captured on the passage the Brig Gustava, from Philadelphia, for St Barts, and ordered her for Bermuda.—The Tenedos brought in with her brig Sarah, from New York, bound to Amsterdam—The Shannon recaptured Jan 12, brig Stagg, from Newfoundland for Madeira, remanned her, and sent her on her voyage, she had been captured by the Mars of N. London.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The joyful intelligence of the election of Governor Gilman, and a majority of the friends of peace in both branches of the Legislature in New-Hampshire are amply confirmed.

[*Centinel.*

THE COSTS OF THE WAR.

The Honorable Mr. Gray of Virginia, in his circular address to his constituents has entered into some curious, but strictly correct calculations about the costs, &c. of the War. Among several others, we are forcibly struck with the following, which we earnestly recommend to the serious consideration of the Virginia farmers.

"If, (says Mr. Gray) the war should continue until the end of the year 1815 (of which there is every prospect) the encrease of the Public Debt will amount to the enormous sum *of one hundred and eight millions of Dollars*, which being added to the Public Debt at the commencement of the war, (45 millions) amounts in all to upwards of *one hundred and fifty millions of Dollars*—rating seventeen Dollars to a pound avoirdupoise, it would make *eight millions, eight hundred and twenty three thousand five hundred and twenty nine pounds* weight of silver, would load *four thousand five hundred waggons* at 2000 pounds each, and being spread upon the surface of the earth, would cover *fifty seven acres thirty five square rods and seventy two square feet!!!* Taking the expences of the present year at 28 millions (a low calculation) it is—*for every day, one hundred and four thousand one hundred and sixty six Dollars, for every hour four thousand two hundred and fifty two Dollars, and for every minute of the year seventy Dollars!!!*

Now let the man who is able and willing to pay his part of this enormous sum, for the accommodation of British Runaways, go to the poll, and vote for War and Taxes.

FRENCH SPUNK.

The following extract will be found in a letter, the copy of which is now in the Foreign Office in Washington, from the French Admiral Willaumeg, to the French Minister at Washington—dated

Havana, October 25, 1806.

"I have just apprehended four seamen, deserters from the Valeureuse frigate, which I found on board an American brig, where they had engaged at seventeen dollars per month. Now, Sir, if you can succeed in making the American government pay down a compensation for this misconduct, in seducing thus our seamen, you will punish it by making it smart in that point in which feels most, viz. its avarice in money; and with so much the more justice, those people having for three years past being continually injuring our marine in seducing our best men from us."

DEFENCE OF NEW YORK.

On Monday six hundred of the 1st regiment of United States volunteer artillery, raised for the defence of this port and city under the command of Colonel Sitcher, paraded on the battery, were inspected by General Grey, and marched through some of the principal streets of the city. They are a well looking able bodied set of men, and do credit to the patriotism of the officers and men of the corps, and the citizens who promoted their establishment. Yesterday morning they broke ground on the battery, where they are erecting a breastwork for mounting a line of heavy cannon, pursuant to arrangements with the corporation.

[*Columbian.*

Reward of Merit.—The following Resolutions in honor of our last Naval Victory, were last evening proposed in the Common Council by Mr. Lawrence, one of the members, and adopted by the Board.

"The Common Council of the city of New-York, being fully convinced that a navy establishment is important to the protection of our commerce, and to the defence of our country; and viewing the late capture of the British sloop of War Peacock, by the American sloop of war Hornet as reflecting the brightest honor on the intrepidity and skill of Capt. Lawrence, his officers and crew; and being at all times solicitous to offer the meed of their applause to those of our gallant officers who thus emminently deserve it—they avail themselves of the present occasion to present the thanks of the Citizens of New-York, to the officers and crew who achieved this splendid victory.

"Resolved, That the Freedom of the City be presented to Capt. Lawrence, together with a piece of plate with appropriate devices and inscription, and that his honor the Recorder be requested to forward the same, with a copy of this Resolution.

Resolved, That in testimony of the high sense which the Common Council entertain of the conduct of the crew of the U. States sloop of war Hornet, by the capture of his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Peacock, in the unexampled short period of 15 minutes, that the Common Council will give a Public Dinner to the gallant crew of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet.

"Extract from the minutes.

"J. MORTER, Clerk."

Capt. Lawrence, of the Hornet, will, we understand, soon be ordered to take the command of the frigate Constitution, in the place of Capt. Bainbridge, who is to superintend the building of a seventy-four.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Baltimore, Sunday, March 28.

Arrived, the Swedish brig Anna, Wilkinson, from St. Bartholomews, and 7 days from St. Thomas, where she put in with the loss of her foremast—molasses and hides—Bring no news. Came into the Bay in the night unobserved by the squadron.

Also, last night, U S. boat Dispatch, sailing master Davis, as a flag of truce; she is from Lynhaven Bay, with the Russian Secretary of Legation on board. He had an interview with Admiral Warren, on board the San Domingo, and arrived here on his way to the seat of government. The result of the conference with the Admiral has not leaked out. Left the squadron on Friday morning. The San Domingo would remain in Lynhaven with two frigates, and two brigs, with several tenders. They had captured nothing but a few Bay craft.

United States Loan.

Treasury Department, March 13, 1813.

Notice is hereby given that the Books for receiving subscriptions to the Loan authorised by the act of Congress of February 8 1813, will again be opened on the 25th day of this month, on the same terms and conditions as heretofore, and continue so open till the 31st day of this month, unless sooner closed by public notice, at the following places, and for the following sums respectively, that is to say:

At New-York for five millions of dollars.

At the Manhattan Company.

Mechanics Bank.

City Bank.

Merchant's Bank.

Bank of America.

At Philadelphia, for five millions of dollars.

At the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank.

Philadelphia Bank.

Stephen Girard's Bank.

At Baltimore, for one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

At the Bank of Baltimore.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank.

Union Bank of Maryland.

Mechanic's Bank.

Marine Bank.

At Washington, for three hundred thousand dollars.

At the Bank of Washington

Office of the Bank of Columbia.

Proposals will also be received by the Secretary of the Treasury until the fifth day of April next, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may offer, for themselves or others to subscribe for the whole or part of the residue of the loan aforesaid, which may not have been subscribed for prior to the 1st day of April next. The proposals must distinctly state the amount offered to be loaned, the species of stock or stocks which the parties wish to obtain, and the price they will allow for the same. Unless different modification should be asked in the proposal, it will be understood that the amount loaned will be paid into the Treasury in four equal instalments; viz. on the 15th days of April, June, August and October next; and that the stock issued will be irredeemable till the 31st day of December, 1825.

If proposals shall be made amounting together to a greater sum than that required the preference will, on equal terms, be given to stockholders of the six per cent stock of 1812.

If any proposals differing in terms from one another, or from those on which subscriptions have already or may be made prior to the 1st day of April next, should be excepted, all the parties including those who have already subscribed or may subscribe prior to the 1st day of April next, shall be placed on the same footing, by giving to all the option of either of the terms offered by them, or on which they have subscribed, or of those offered, by any other persons, and which shall have been accepted.

No proposal will be received for a sum less than one hundred thousand dollars. But a commission of one quarter per cent will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars or upwards, provided that such proposal shall be accepted.

All the proposals must be transmitted by duplicates, one directed to the city of Washington and the other, (under cover of the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania) to Philadelphia.

GILBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

FRENCH PAPERS.

MUNICH, MARCH 19.

The following Proclamation has been published here, for putting in motion the 2d class of the National Guards:—

"Our Country, the honour of the nation, our beloved Sovereign, all require, that the second class of the National Guards should partake with the active military, the cares of maintaining internal security. No Bavarian can be indifferent to such an honourable call; all will answer it with joy. It is only to instruct them in the wants of the moment, that we call on all those born from 1772 to 1793, to have themselves [illegible]cribed, and to make a declarati[on] of patriotic zeal, or of their corporal infirmities and their domestic situations, which may no[t] permit their answering this call. On Monda[y] the 22d of this month will be opened at th[e] Municipalities, Registers for all the families o[f] this capital, as likewise for Bavarians from othe[r] parts of the kingdom, These Registers will b[e] closed on the 4th of April.

"It would be to deny the existence of a[ll] patriotism, to doubt for an instant that ever[y] Bavarian will not be anxious to follow t[he] greatest of all vocations, that of serving h[is] King and Country; but in order that no Bav[a]rian may be ignorant of what the State require[s] all proprietors of houses are enjoined to com[]municate this call to their families and lodger[s] and to give a statement to the Police of such [of] their lodgers as are comprised under this me[a]sure, under the penalty of a fine, from five [to] twenty-five florins, besides being otherwise pe[r]sonally responsible. This measure is likewi[se] more strongly recommended, because that [no] young man can be placed or establish hims[elf] till he has previously fullfilled all his dutie[s,] whilst on the contrary, those who have, und[er] existing circumstances, given proofs of th[eir] love towards their King and country, may [al]ways make pretensions to the most distingui[sh]ed honours.

"According to the Constitution, the des[ti]nation of the moveable legions is confined [to] the care of maintaining tranquillity and [] interior safety. They are not to be taken o[n] the frontiers, and it will only be in case [of] necessity that they will have to defend the [ter]ritory of their native country. Thus all th[ose] who are in the situation of becoming partie[s of] these legions will hasten to enrol themse[lves] without any distinction of condition or relig[ion.] Fathers and mothers will cause their sons [to] enter; elder brothers their younger on[es,] tutors their pupils, and relations will do [the] same by the orphans of their families.

"The DIRECTORS of the POLI[CE.]

"Munich, March 16."

GERMAN PAPERS.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 21.—It is no long[er a] crime to write to you by the direct way; [our] deliverers are here, and have proclaimed [our] former liberty and independence. The incl[osed] paper will give you an account of the wh[ole,] to which I will add a few particulars. On [the] 16th and 17th we heard the cannonading of [the] Russians and French, till the latter were dr[iven] from Bergedorf and Vierland across the E[lbe.] The Russians having no infantry and only [] field pieces, could not prevent their cross[ing.] In the mean time, we fluctuated between h[ope] and fear, as our friends were not strong eno[ugh] to cut them off entirely, and the French mi[ght] retreat to our city, all former accounts of t[he] having passed the Elbe at Ortlenburg be[ing] without foundation. From time to time we [re]ceived news from Bergedorf by the picquet[s of] the Burgher guards, which had been pos[ted at] that place, till at length, on the 1[] o'clock in the afternoon, a troop [] galloped into the town, and were [] the utmost joy. The Russian C[omma]nder ha[v]ing declared to the deputation of the Minicip[a]lity that he would not acknowledge the Fren[ch] authority, and that he knew Hamburgh only [as] a Hanse Town under the old sena[t]e, the form[er] were obliged to resign their fu[nc]tions, and s[e]nate were appointed. On the s[a]me mornin[g] th[e] inscription on the Town Hou[se] "Tribun[al] pr[e]mier instance," was cut awa[y] and every [] began to manifest his joy; [F]rench s[] guised Douaniers and taeca[] on; were maltreated and []

In the evening the [] [fill]ed the street in full joy, and cal[] wherever the[y] did not find e[] [th]ere was no riot. O[n] the 18th a[] crowd went to meet th[e] Russia[ns] and a deputation of the ol[d] Se[nate] [repai]red to the country-house of Sena[]tor []o, to receive the Russian Commander. At two o'clock they returned to the city. I ca[n] assure you that I never felt such joy; tear[s] sparkled in every eye. The Cossacks bivouacked in the streets, and tables were set out fo[r] them in the Irengfernsheg with meat, &c. Th[e] Colonel and all his Officers were expected a[t] the play in the evening, where Kotzebue'[s] Russian in Germany, and a small Opera were performed, and every allusion in it to our deliverers was received with marks of joy. A[t] seven o'clock the Colonel appeared, and immediately the Band struck up our national air composed to the tune of "God save the King." When he went home, the popula[ce] took th[e] horses from the carriage, and dr[ew him] to hi[s] house. The city was brillian[tly illu]minated spontaneously, even manufactorie[s an]d were houses. Our city has quite the ap[peara]nce o[f] a camp, the Cossacks are both withi[n and with]out; their appearance is singular, an[d ma]ny o[f] them have decorated themselves wit[h the] in[]signia of the Legion of Honour: the[ir] [hor]se[s] are covered with the saddles of French, [] and Bavarian soldiers. The old constitu[tion of] Hamburgh is re-established, and the se[nate] have to-day their first meeting.